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Report of the Proceedings of the Third International Congress for the Welfare and Protection of Children, Held in London, July, 1902.

London: P. S. King & Son, 1902. 8vo., pp. xxvii + 348.

THE discussions of this congress fall under the general divisions: medical section, legislative section, educational and philanthropic section. Sir James Crichton-Browne gave an address on "Physical Efficiency in Children" which exposes the causes of physical degradation in defective income and unwholesome surroundings. J. F. J. Sykes presented the means of amelioration in a paper on hygiene and sanitation in the home and at school. Mr. Loch's chief conclusion in relation to the state and parental control is that guardianship should accompany maintenance, but that the rights of the child need protection by the agents of poor relief. The paper of Mr. Peacock on street trading of children has interest for American cities; for, while we have learned the evils of factory labor, the public has hardly begun to consider the physical and moral dangers of occupations which plunge children into hourly temptation. The whole volume deserves attention of economists because of the direct testimony of persons familiar with the present conditions of life for defective, neglected and delinquent children in Europe and America.

C. R. H.

The Empire of Business. By ANDREW CARNEGIE. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1902. 8vo, pp. 345.

The Empire of Business is made up of independent articles on miscellaneous topics. There are seventeen of these papers, most of which have been previously published; the others are addresses before audiences of students, workingmen, or business-men. Mr. Carnegie counsels the young business-man to avoid liquor, speculation, and indorsement, and to do something to attract his employer's attention to his ability. While appreciating the value of technical education and wide reading, the author considers an early start in business a greater advantage than a college education. In the lecture on "Wealth and its Uses," he repeats his well-known belief in the enervating effect of hereditary wealth and in the disgracefulness of dying rich.

When speaking to workingmen Mr. Carnegie emphasizes the interdependence and common interests of labor, business ability, and capital. Friction between industrial classes he attributes to ignorance: "Capital is ignorant of the necessities and the just dues of labor, and

labor is ignorant of the necessities and dangers of capital." He advocates the payment of wages according to a sliding scale, in proportion to the net prices received for the product month by month; and he has introduced this plan in his own company. He also believes in the eight-hour day, but has found it impossible to maintain it against close competition; he therefore looks to legislation to bring it about by degrees. He believes in profit-sharing through taking able workmen into partnership; he has little faith in the ultimate success of corporations owned by idle capitalists and managed by mere salaried employees.

In "The Bugaboo of Trusts" the author declares that the only persons who have reason to fear the trusts are "those foolish enough to enter into them." There can be no permanent extortion of profit beyond the average return from capital, nor any monopoly, either in transportation or manufacturing.

In "The Manchester School and Today" Mr. Carnegie shows that the wide distribution of manufacturing industry among the nations has been due to causes which could not have been foreseen: coal, lime, and ironstone have been found where their existence was not suspected, and automatic machinery has done away with the necessity for trained mechanical skill. He is not in favor of protection beyond the point necessary to allow Americans to retain their own market in a fair contest with the foreigner. He would levy duties chiefly on the luxuries used by the rich, the consumption of which he believes would not be greatly affected by an increase of price; and he would leave the tariff unchanged, barring fiscal emergencies, except once in a decade, after the census.

"The A B C of Money" is a defense of the gold standard, and incidentally a clear elementary exposition of the history and functions of money. The volume contains somewhat technical papers on iron and steel, on natural oil and gas wells, and on railroads, and a partly statistical comparison between British and American costs of living.

MAX WEST.

The Battle With the Slum. By JACOB A. RIIS. New York; The Macmillan Company, 1902. 8vo, pp. 465.

THIS latest work of Mr. Riis supplements his *How the Other Half Lives* and *A Ten Years' War*," and completes the history of a struggle to improve conditions in the tenement-house districts of New York